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CHRONICLE-UNION.

ALEX. C. FOLGER. ROBT. M. FOLGER.

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NOTIONS ABOUT LUCK.

Burning Shoes to Bring Good Fortune—Hoodoos Removed to Order.

A horrible smell that came in at the library window made the visitor sniff.

"Goodness me!" exclaimed her hostess, disgustedly. "There is Susan burning shoes again!"

"Burning shoes? What does she do that for?"

"She does it for luck, she says, and I have tried in vain to break her of the habit. All of the superstitions of her ancestors she seems to have faith in. She insists that to burn old shoes brings good fortune, and so I am afflicted with this kind of nuisance about once a week."

"How very funny!"

"You may well say so. I had a most absurd conversation with Susan yesterday on the subject of hoodoos. She told me that on one occasion not long ago she was taken quite sick, and a professional 'wise man' whom she called in told her that she was bewitched by a certain woman in the neighborhood. This woman, he declared, had succeeded in getting hold of a part of Susan's spirit and had put it in a bottle, which was thrown into the fire. The only thing to do under the circumstances was to procure some of the ashes from the fire, which were to be found in a heap in the woman's yard. So Susan did as she was bid—got the ashes by stealth, gave them to the wise man and paid him to remove the spell from her and put it on the enemy. He did so, and, as Susan told me, the person who bewitched her hasn't had a well day since."

"Ridiculous!"

"Poor Susan had to pay the wise man twenty dollars for removing that hoodoo, and she never feels any confidence that she will not at any time be assailed by the mysterious influences which may be invoked against her by ill-disposed persons. As well as I can find out, such wise men and wise women make their living in Washington by going about among the most ignorant of the colored people and informing them that they are victims of magic and spells, which can be counteracted and removed for a money consideration. During the talk I had with Susan yesterday she discoursed at great length on the subject of luck, opposing what she regarded as practical experience to my incredulous theories."

"What did she speak of in particular?"

"Well, her talk was chiefly of what she called 'sharp luck.' She told me that the best way to fetch it was to take two pins, two nails and two needles and stick them in the ground—the needles with their points up and the nails and pins with their points down. Next, I must name the two needles after myself and the friend of whom I was most fond, at the same time naming the pins and nails after four of my enemies. This process was sure to bring good fortune to my friend and myself, and very bad luck indeed to the foes represented by the pins and nails."—Washington Star.

THE AINUS.

An Uncivilized Tribe That Are Fast Falling Off.

On rocky islands off the coast of Japan live queer little hairy people called the Ainu. They are not Japanese, although what beginnings of civilization they have mastered are strongly influenced by Japanese art and manufactures. An English traveler, says Harper's Young People, has recently finished a journey of one hundred and forty-six days among these people, who attacked him, totally destroyed his sketches and threw his colors and brushes into the sea when he attempted to paint them. Like most savages, they believe that to make a portrait brings bad luck, if not sickness and death, upon the person who is painted. These people wear very little clothing in summer, and in winter dress in bearskins, with boots made from the skin of the salmon. The women tattoo mustaches upon their faces, and both men and women wear earrings, or, lacking them, pieces of colored wood or cloth as a substitute. Their language contains few words, and an Ainu is rarely found who can count more than five.

The Ainu do not look much more attractive than monkeys, and do not seem capable of being taught the arts of civilized people. In some sections they are rapidly dying, and the time will probably come when they with the Esquimaux will have vanished off the earth like many other races of men whose bones and stone implements survive, but about whom we know next to nothing

Some Name Oddities.

Among the peculiar names entered upon the old record books at the great University at Oxford may be found the following: John Bellweather, Alan Swet-in-bedde, Alicia Thorndodger, Hugh Haliwaterclerk, John de Halfnaked, Isaac Wakeful, Dr. Sleep, William Blakeinthemouth, Osbert Diabolus (Devil), Thomas Onehand, Agnes Blackmantle, Thomas Crakshield, C. Wellbeloved, Richard Drinkwater (spelled Drynnkewattere in the old record), Christopher Pigg, John Rattlebaggage (he had likely been a porter), Williame Clenewater, Fulco Twelvepence, Thomas Sourale, Galfridus Drinkdregges, Ivory Mallet, Pino Cesfin, Johannes Go-to-bedde, Ralph Fulgumes, River Jordan, John Littlejohn, Peter Le Goose (Peter the Goose), Savage Beare, Duckie Drake, Buck Staggs, True Hawk, and hundreds of others almost equally as odd and outlandish.

PLENTY OF CHAMPAGNE.

Spain Will Reproduce the Santa Maria and France Send Her Famous Wine.

Maj. Fred Brackett, special agent of the United States treasury department, sent to Spain to explain customs regulations to intending exhibitors at the fair, returned to headquarters yesterday. He was abroad eight months and brought encouraging news to Director General Davis. "The government of Spain has really appropriated but fourteen thousand dollars for the fair," said Maj. Brackett, "but that does not begin to represent the value of the exhibit we shall receive from that country. Now, for instance, the government has decided to reproduce the Santa Maria, Columbus' flagship. Instead of making an appropriation the government ship builder was authorized to use all necessary material in the shipyards for that purpose, and he has been doing so. When I left he had one hundred and fifty men at work on the vessel. As you know, our government will reproduce the Pinta and the Nina. All three of the boats will be towed to New York to take part in the naval review and then brought to Chicago for exhibition purposes during the fair. Barcelona is the most important city of Spain commercially, and I found that there considerable attention had been paid to the exposition, one newspaper having published a series of articles written by a student of American history who had produced some very interesting articles on the subject of the fair in 1893. We interviewed no less than ten prominent editors of Barcelona, with the result that on the following day they all devoted a large amount of space to the exposition. At Valencia we found a very enterprising consul devoting a good deal of attention to the introduction of American goods into Spain. A large firm in Valencia manufacturing ceramics from old Moorish designs intends to be represented at Chicago. At Madrid he had very satisfactory interviews with Senor Canovas, president of the council of ministers, and secured from him letters of introduction to the governors of the various provinces in Spain. During subsequent interviews with Canovas, and, in fact, during the entire time spent in Madrid, Minister Grubb cooperated actively with us, and because of his very friendly relations with members of the Spanish government was of great assistance to us. The fac simile of the La Rabida convent, which is to be reproduced on the grounds at Chicago, will undoubtedly be of great interest to Americans, as in that will be placed most of the exhibit relating to the life and times of Columbus."

Maj. Brackett says foreign exhibitors are deeply interested in the questions of transportation and insurance and are unable to get accurate information on either subject. "The French commission," he added, "is now fully organized and composed of excellent material. It includes among its members the venerable Jules Camaill Krantz, the commissioner general, a member of the house of deputies, and an active, intelligent gentleman, speaking English very well. M. Grisson has had a very extensive and varied experience with expositions and M. Monteith was attached to the fine arts department in 1889 and is familiar with America and American customs. All these gentlemen, at some later date not yet determined, expect to take up their residence in Chicago until the exposition closes. The commission intends sending an architect and engineer to take charge of the erection of such building as will be put up very soon. I visited the great champagne districts at Rheims and Epernay and found on consultation with the producers that the sales, notwithstanding the increase of tariff, had been considerably augmented during the last year and that they were very favorably disposed toward the exposition. The fact that three firms at Rheims had shipped during the previous year to this country 223,000 cases of champagne indicates that there will be no question about having an extensive exhibit of that product."

FROM SHEFFIELD AND BRISTOL.

Fine Exhibits to Come from These Interesting Old English Towns.

Robert S. McCormick, the official representative in London of the Columbian exposition, writes to Walker Fearn that the Society of Cutlers at Sheffield will interest itself in an exhibit. The owners of the Trinity works, Sheffield, one of the largest manufacturing concerns in the trade, will send a special agent to Chicago to make arrangements for an exhibit from their house, and this may lead to a representative exhibit from the English cutlery trade.

Chief Fearn has also received, through Agent McCormick, a letter from Lorin A. Lathrop, United States consul at Bristol, who says that an enthusiastic meeting was held by the Bristol committee of the Columbian exhibition, April 28. This meeting resulted in an organization, arrangement of committees and similar preliminary work in the direction of promoting a specially interesting exhibit. The special committee appointed for the Bristol exhibit is an exceedingly influential one. It includes the mayor of Bristol, the president of the Merchant Venturers' Company, the president of the chamber of commerce and Rev. William Bazely, of the Bristol and Gloster Archæological society, Sir John Maclean, Sir George Edwards, several members of the city council and a number of merchants and private men of wealth and social position.

WON'T BITE DRUNKEN MEN.

Which Dogs May Be Deceived by the Simulation of Inebriety.

Some men were sitting in a New York barroom the other day talking about dogs and the wonderful intelligence displayed by them under various circumstances. Every man had a dog, and each dog, as his master described it, was a particularly interesting dog to know. After these men had had their say, a listener, who, according to the Sun, was apparently of the kind who like to be on the contrary side, began to tell how much he disliked dogs and how much pleasure he had in fighting and conquering them. He allowed that some of the tribe might be useful in one way and another, but their value as watch dogs, he said, was simply in the noise they made. There never was a dog, at least he had never seen a dog, so ferocious that he couldn't overcome him barehanded.

"Perhaps," said one of the listeners, "you'd like to try it on now, and show us how you do it."

"I don't know; I might," replied the man. "Have you got a dog that's particularly good on the chaw?"

"No, he ain't particularly good, but he's out there under the shed, and you might show us how to conquer him by getting into the wagon where he is. Still, I wouldn't try it if I was you. You'll get hurt, unless you kill him, and, of course, you're not to do that."

"Kill him? No, I wouldn't kill him if you wanted me to. Didn't I say I'd do it barehanded?"

"That's what you said, and I'd like to see it done, if it could be, but you'd better not try it."

"I'll bet you two dollars I can do it and neither me nor the dog'll get hurt. You put your dog on the seat and I'll get up and sit alongside of him."

So the money was staked with the bartender, and, after a couple of drinks all around, everybody started for the dog. Going around the corner of the building, the shed was seen to be full of wagons and the one with the dog was conspicuous because the dog lay curled up on the seat. It was a bright-looking shepherd, and as the men lounged around the corner he raised his head for a look and then put it down on his paws again. At that the owner of the dog turned to the dog tamer to say: "There's the rig."

The man, however, was already on his way to the shed, and he went in a most astonishing form. His hat was cocked on the back of his head, his eyes were half closed, and his mouth was open, while he swayed and reeled from side to side as a man does when almost too drunk to stand. He was talking to himself in a maudlin way, and just before reaching the shed began to sing in a thick voice. When half way through a stanza of "Molly Darling" he stumbled against a wagon adjoining that holding the dog with a slam that made things rattle. The spectators looked on in amazement, but the dog lay still, with his eyes on the man. Then the man, still singing, climbed awkwardly in over the hind wheel of the wagon he had fallen against, reeled forward, stumbled against the seat and fell heavily into the next wagon between the dashboard and the seat, where the dog lay. There he remained for a moment, talking as a drunken man might do, and then, singing as before, began to struggle up to the seat. A minute later he was on the seat, the dog having first edged over to make room for him and then jumped down into the wagonbed.

"Well!" said the owner, "how did you know I ever got into my wagon drunk?"

"I didn't know it," was the reply; "but I did know that dogs won't bite a man when he's reeling drunk."

PAID A YEAR AHEAD.

A Rich Man Taken with a Sudden Streak of Generosity.

It is not every day that Mr. Russell Sage is seized with a reckless generous mood. He had one such mood, however, according to a writer in the New York Times, several years ago. It was on a pleasant afternoon when the king of "puts and calls" was feeling particularly mellow in consequence of two or three lucky (for him) turns in the stock market. A name was sent into Mr. Sage's office which evoked a quick invitation to enter. The name was borne by a seedy man with a shuffling gait, but the millionaire grasped his hand with a cordial grip, nevertheless. The two had been boys together—schoolmates and friends. They were born on the same day, and in their boyhood enthusiasm they were wont to celebrate their natal day together. Russell Sage recalled all of this, and when his friend remarked that he was getting along very poorly the rich man promptly put his hand into his pocket, and, drawing out a five-dollar-bill, pressed it into his old friend's hand, with the touching remark: "My old friend, don't hesitate to take it, and if you will come around every birthday I will repeat the gift." For many years after that the seedy and shuffling man appeared periodically at Mr. Sage's office and received his five dollars. This year, so the story goes, Mr. Sage was unable to find five dollars in his roll of bills, and was on the point of putting his old friend off, when the latter exclaimed:

"But I am in more desperate need of money than ever before, Mr. Sage. Why not give me one of those ten-dollar bills?"

"Well, I never thought of that," replied Mr. Sage, in a matter-of-fact way. "Here, you take this ten dollars and give me a receipt for two years."

VAST ARMIES IN EUROPE.

Russia Has a Standing Force of Over a Million and a Half.

Giving the countries alphabetically, Austria-Hungary leads with an active army of 875,000 men, a first reserve (men who have served their time "with the colors") of 200,000 men, and a second reserve, of men who have served their time in the first reserve, of 888,000; the grand total is 2,663,429 officers and men. France has a war force of 4,169,473 officers and men; 1,194,000 are in the active army, 910,000 in the field reserve, 956,000 in the first and 1,176,000 in the second reserve. Germany has 2,915,599 officers and men, of whom 818,000 are with the colors, 405,000 in the field reserve, 900,000 in the first and 799,000 in the second reserve. Great Britain has a regular army of 136,542 men, a field reserve of 58,200 men, a first reserve of 750,000, a second of about 224,000, and a total on paper of 1,179,350. Italy has 925,000 men under arms, a field reserve of 291,000, a first reserve of of 1,598,000, a second reserve of 17,800, and a total of 2,529,314. Russia has the largest standing army, 1,608,000 men always under arms, with field reserves of 1,124,000; first reserves amounting to 1,191,300 men; 4,000,000 in the second reserve, and a total of 7,914,000. Turkey keeps 155,000 men with the colors, but has an estimated reserve of 617,000 men. As between France and Germany, some critics expect France to beat Germany. The French have matched every improvement made by the Germans in military matters, and they will fight for revenge, which, the Globe-Democrat thinks, is a feeling that will help them. It will be a great war when it comes.

FEAR THE SAVAGE MOST.

Animals Do Not Stand in So Much Awe of the Civilized Beings.

Savage man, who has generally been first in contact with animals, is usually a hunter, and therefore an object of dislike to the other hunting animals and of dread to the hunted. But civilized man, with his supply of bread and beef, is not necessarily a hunter, and it is just as conceivable that he might be content to leave the animals in a newly discovered country unmolested and condescend, when not better employed, to watch their attitude toward himself, says the Popular Science Monthly. The impossible island in "The Swiss Family Robinson," in which half the animals in the two hemispheres were collected, would be an ideal place for such an experiment. But, unfortunately, uninhabited islands seldom contain more than a few species, and those generally birds or sea beasts, and in newly discovered game regions savage man has generally been before us with his arrow, spear and pitfall. Some instance of the first contact of animals with man have, however, been preserved in the accounts of the early voyages collected by Hakluyt and others, though the hungry navigators were generally more intent on victualing their ships with the unsuspecting beasts and birds or on noting those which would be useful commodities for "trafficke" than in cultivating friendly relations with the animal inhabitants of the newly discovered islands.

A Royal Scare.

At a late banquet in the royal castle of Ludwigsburg in Wurtemberg a juicy roast of pork formed the piece de resistance, of which all the guests partook freely. The dish was not yet removed when an attendant handed to the king on a silver platter an official document which was nothing less than the result of the examiner, who stated that he had found the bit of pork submitted to him full of trichinæ, all alive and kicking. There was a universal outcry of dismay. Everybody grew violently sick, and the assembly, just now all magnificence and politeness, was in an instant transformed into a sort of hospital ward, each man and woman vomiting or trying to vomit in order to get rid of the nauseating pork. Those who failed to relieve their stomachs had the doctors apply their stomach pumps. But the poor cook, who had been careless to dress, roast and serve the pig before the examiner to the court had sent in his O K, was dismissed in disgrace.

Galloping Through a Royal Dinner.

A royal dinner is not altogether a joyous and festive affair if one may trust the report of an English periodical, which states that there is always a little more conversation than usual at the royal dinner table when Lord Salisbury is present, as he is a great favorite with the queen, but wise visitors to Windsor are always as taciturn as possible when dining with her majesty, as the dinner is galloped through at such a rate that anything beyond monosyllables involves the risk of having a plate whipped off by a too attentive footman, and finding in some forty minutes or so from the advent of the soup that one has only enjoyed a sort of Barmecide feast.

Money in Violets.

Violets cut no mean figure in the trade of New York, and in seasons when they escape disease they are highly profitable to the growers. One florist, whose greenhouses are just on the edge of the city, picked from twenty-five dollars' to thirty dollars' worth of violets weekly all through the winter, although the plants occupied a comparatively small area. The cost of picking is little or nothing, and a skillful picker, acquainted with the nature of the plant, can cull so that the fertility of the plants shall be vastly increased.

BESIDE THE KITCHEN FIRE.

To CLEAN brass fixtures, rub them with slices of lemon, then wash in hot water.

POTATO BALLS.—To one small bowl of finely riced potatoes and one well beaten egg, add one tablespoonful melted butter, one tablespoonful chopped parsley; beat until very light with a fork. Shape into balls and fry in hot fat.—Christian Inquirer.

CREAM SALAD DRESSING.—To two well-beaten eggs add one tablespoonful of sugar, one-quarter of a spoonful of salt and mustard, and then three tablespoonfuls of vinegar, and one of cream. Cook the mixture in a double boiler, stirring it till it thickens like cream. Cool and use.—Harper's Bazar.

GRAHAM PUDDING.—One cupful of molasses, one cupful of sour milk, one egg, a teaspoonful of soda, a large cupful of washed English currants, and graham flour to stir quite stiff. Pour into a greased dish and steam three hours. Serve hot with sweetened cream seasoned with nutmeg.—Housekeeper.

SWEET POTATO PUFFS.—Steam six sweet potatoes; peel and mash fine; add one tablespoon of white sugar, two spoons of butter and a little salt; beat until light; grease your custard cups and fill them nearly full, brush the top with the white of an egg and bake in a quick oven. Serve hot for breakfast or dinner.—Boston Budget.

CABLED FROM EUROPE.

SWITZERLAND has a 900-year-old hotel.

WHEN the floor of the Breslau town hall, in Germany, was taken up recently 4,000 historical documents, some of them of great value, were found buried beneath it.

AS AN indication of the thrift among the working classes of France it is stated that there are now 6,000,000 depositors in the French savings banks, with an accumulated fund of £112,000,000.

THREE Roman graves were found by workmen near Hagneau, in Alsace, Germany, a short time ago in good condition. Each grave contained a Roman warrior's skeleton, his arms, armor and many Roman coins.

A FEATHER merchant of Paris has recently received 6,000 birds of paradise, 300,000 Indian birds of various species and 400,000 humming birds. Another dealer has received 40,000 birds from America and 100,000 from Africa.

A SUSSEX (England) correspondent announces, on the authority of his vicar, that nine out of ten of the humbler brides swear to "love and honor cherries and a berry," instead of the regular "cherish and obey" of the marriage service.

BOOKS AND PAPERS.

EMANUEL SWEDENBORG'S "Arcana Celestia" was printed when the author was 61.

THE people of the United States read and support as many newspapers as England, France and Germany combined.

A COPY of the first edition of Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield" was disposed of in London a few days ago for $475. The author sold the original copyright of the book for $300.

THE largest book ever known is owned by Queen Victoria. It is eighteen inches thick and weighs sixty-three pounds, and contains the addresses of congratulation on the occasion of her jubilee.

ACCORDING to foreign papers there are now 3,538 journals and magazines printed in Germany. In 1891 there were 3,443; in 1890, 3,204; in 1889, 3,069, and in 1888, 2,739. There has been an increase since last year, therefore, of 95, and since 1888 of 809.

PEW AND PULPIT.

A NEW Methodist Episcopal church is being built at Glasgow, Mont., the nearest church being 267 miles away.

AN Episcopal clergyman who has officiated twice at large political conventions says the only office in the Prayer book for such occasions is the forms of prayer to be used for those at sea.

A HIGHER salary could not tempt Rev. Joseph Osgood from his position as pastor of the First Unitarian church of Cohasset, Mass. He preached his first sermon there in 1843, has been its pastor ever since, and recently celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of that event.

ACCORDING to the census the Methodist Episcopal church reports 2,239,261 communicants in 1890, as against 1,707,000 in 1880. This increase is far in advance of that of the population, showing the steady expansion of the church.

IN SOCIETY CIRCLES.

IT is estimated that the jewels worn on a drawing-room day represent a value equal to $1,500,000.

NEVER before has housekeeping on the Thames been carried on so luxuriously as in the past season.

WATERPROOF cellulose paper of one and two colors, is being introduced by a German firm for table cloths, book backs, etc.

IN South Greenland the color of the hair ribbon which woman ties round her head denotes the social condition of the wearer, whether she be maid or wife or widow.

A PRETTY feature of a late wedding party at a country seat on the Hudson river was the dancing of a Virginia reel on the lawn by the bride and groom, bridesmaids and ushers.

CHRONICLE-UNION

BRIDGEPORT, DECEMBER 17 1892.

Entered at the Bridgeport Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENTS.

R. G. DAKE—Merchants' Exchange.
L. P. FISHER.—Merchants' Exchange.
J. W. KELLOGG—325 Pine Street.

A MINING EXHIBIT.

Many, if not most, of the mining counties of this State are preparing to make an exhibit at the World's Fair of their mineral resources, and such exhibits will be a great point of attraction at the great exposition at Chicago. We now ask; Why cannot Mono county, which has thrown millions of gold into the commercial marts of the World, and continues to do so, have a creditable exhibit at Chicago? We have scattered throughout our county scores of mines, many of which are bullion producing, and others promising to be such at an early day, and from these a fine exhibit can be made, if their owners will interest themselves in the matter.

A. F. Bryant, Postmaster of Bridgeport, will receive and forward to the proper authorities all specimens sent to him. These specimens will be duly returned at the close of the exhibition. We hope our miners will make a move in this matter at once.—This county has produced rich and beautiful specimens, and can do it all the time.

Jay Gould, the railroad magnate and money King, is dead. He left some $80,000,000 in property to his children. As he did nothing with his money for Charity's sake when living, it is not to be expected that Charity was thought of when he made his will. Out of his $80,000,000, if not $100,000,000 he left to his three sisters and one brother the munificent sum of $25,000 each and an annuity of $2,000. If he thought enough of them to leave them anything he could have given them $1,000,000 each, particularly to his sisters, and he would have had sufficient left for his immediate family. To his daughter Helen he gives the family residence on Fifth Avenue, New York, and $6,000 a month, expecting she will take care of his minor children. She also has the use of his Irvington country residence as long as she lives. His grandson and namesake, Jay Gould, George Gould's son, gets $500,000. George gets $5,000,000, $500,000 cash and the balance in railroad securities. Jay Gould will be forgotten when such as Stanford, Peabody, Crocker and many others will be household memories throughout our land.

Well Advertised.

At the recent meeting of the California Press Association at Pasadena, Mr. Woodson, of the Sacramento Record-Union, submitted some suggestive figures as to the value to the State of the late visitation of the National Editorial Association. He said he had computed that 268 papers in 38 States of the Union had, during twenty-six weeks before and following said visitation correspondence and other matter concerning California equal to 17,230 columns, which would make an octavo book of 371 pages. Besides this mass of literature on California, two books on the same subject had been published and 116 other papers had copied the correspondence contained in the 286 named, giving a circulation in all of 186,000 copies among 49,000,000 people.—Napa Register.

A GRAND PAPER.—We call attention to the advertisement of the New York Press, the leading Republican paper of the country. It is a grand paper in its entirety, political, news and literary, it being an aggressive Republican sheet, and well up in the news of the country and of the world, and of a high order in its general miscellany, and literary departments. To those wishing a good paper we can cordially recommend the Press.

Another Kansas crank in the House has introduced a bill to flood the country with paper money to furnish the several States with funds to go into a money-lending business. Kansans must be a queer set of people, to send such cranks as Simpson and Otis, the author of this last financial scheme, to Congress to make laws for a people supposed to have some good sense.

Governor Markham has granted Vincent, the Fresno cold-blooded wife-murderer, a respite until January 27th, to allow his lawyers time to appeal to the United States Supreme Court. He should have been strung up months ago, but his lawyers will keep him on top of the earth for a year or so longer, probably.

Two more North Pole expeditions are preparing to leave Philadelphia next Spring. More lives to be sacrificed, probably. As to the money spent for such expeditions, that does somebody good. It is about time the North Pole foolery was given up.

Prof. H. F. Baker, of the Dayton, Nev., school, has purchased the Truckee Republican, and will take control of it on the 1st of January.

Senator Chandler has introduced his bill, to stop immigration for one year. Small favors thankfully received—but five years would be better.

Alameda county wants two additional Superior Judges.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

President Harrison has sent to Congress his last Message, and a well-written public document it is, and it should be read by all, irrespective of party ties. He devotes much space to statistics, showing the unexampled growth of the resources of the Country since 1861, and the rapid progress we have made in manufactures, etc., under a wise Protective Tariff. He fears the result of the contemplated revision of the Tariff. His message gives the "lie" to the oft reiterated statement that no tin plate has been manufactured yet in this country.—He shows from the report of Ira Ayres, Special Agent of the Treasury Department, that on Sep. 20th, 1892, there were 32 companies manufacturing tin and tin-plate in the United States, and fourteen building new works for that purpose, and that $5,000,000 have been invested in the tin business. It is estimated that the output of tin will soon reach 200,000,000 pounds a year, if the repeal of the McKinley bill does not cripple the industry. The actual production of tin for the quarter ending September 30, 1892, was 10,952,725 pounds. Under our reciprocity laws our foreign exports have increased wonderfully. The exports in this year have reached the highest figure in the history of the Government, amount to $1,030,278,148, $13,797,438 more than in '91, and over $200,000,000 more than we imported. Or, to put it more plainly, our farmers and manufacturers sold to foreign countries over, $1,000,000,000 worth of goods.

The President talks to the wage earners of the country as follows:

"If any are discontented with their state here, if any believe that their wages or prices—the returns for honest toil—are inadequate, they should not fail to remember that there is no other country in the world where the conditions that seem to them hard would not be accepted as highly prosperous. The English agriculturist would be glad to exchange the returns of his labor for those of the American farmer, and the Manchester workmen their wages for those of their fellows at Fall River."

He refers to the unfriendly action of Canada in many instances; and to the French encroachments on the little Republic of Liberia, in Africa, in which the United States has always felt an interest.

The President has had his last "say" to Congress on Governmental affairs, and as we have already said, it is a good one.

The "Solid Man."

It is said that Cleveland is being trained by Muldoon for a reduction of the President-elect's flesh, so it is given out, but perhaps he is in training to be able to stand off the immense hordes of office-seekers, from whom he was obliged to fly from New York. If Muldoon succeeds in his training he will be the "solid man" with Cleveland.

We remember distinctly that when Harrison was elected the Democratic papers had much to say about the "hordes of Republican office seekers," that they were all after the "spoils," etc., and other uncomplimentary allusions, but what a "difference in the morning" after the election of Cleveland. Every Democrat in the country was after an office, and Cleveland had to fly from New York to get away from the importunate Democrats who want office.

A "JUMBO."—We have received a copy of the Decota, Alameda county, Star, published by H. E. Kelly. It is a 6-page paper, the pages being 3 by 4½ inches.—"Great oaks from little acorns grow" and who knows but what the Star may become a great planet in the newspaper world.

The total amount received by G. S. Nixon for Mrs G. W. Cassidy is $1305 50. It is deposited in the First National Bank of Winnemucca in her name and is subject to her order.—Carson News.

Mrs. Mable Treadwell, widow of the late James P. Treadwell, the pioneer millionaire of San Francisco, and who has been fighting for years in the Courts of that City for her rights, died on the 8th.

A New York dispatch says a fire occurred recently on Bodie street. There is no such street in New York. The operator at this end must have "Bodie" on the brain.—Broad street was probably meant.

NEW TO-DAY.

Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THOSE INdebted to the undersigned to settle their accounts on or before January 1st, 1893.

Those having claims are requested to present them for payment.

d17-td A. F. BRYANT.

WE WANT YOU

to act as our agent. We furnish an expensive outfit and all you need free. It costs nothing to try the business. We will treat you well, and help you to earn ten times ordinary wages. Both sexes of all ages can live at home and work in spare time, or all the time. Any one any where can earn a great deal of money. Many have made Two Hundred Dollars a Month. No class of people in the world are making so much money without capital as those at work for us. Business pleasant, strictly honorable, and pays better than any other offered to agents. You have a clear field, with no competition. We equip you with everything, and supply printed directions for beginners which, if obeyed faithfully, will bring more money than will any other business. Improve your prospects! Why not? You can do so easily and surely at work for us. Reasonable industry only necessary for absolute success. Pamphlet circular giving every particular is sent free to all. Delay not in sending for it.

GEORGE STINSON & CO.,
Box No. 488, Portland, Me.

A PLACE FOR BEANS.

They Can Be Readily Raised in the Irrigated Lands of the West.

The fields of western irrigation are peculiarly adapted to the growth of beans and peas, yet the business is very much neglected. Both crops, says the Irrigation Age, are surely profitable and there is no question about the market being assured. In these crops there is no over-production, as the returns of census bulletins show directly the opposite. In 1891 the net imports of beans and peas over the entire exportation amounted to nearly $1,500,000.

Why should either of these articles of food be imported when there are so many fields in the west that would yield more money if planted to beans and peas than by any other cultivated crop? All that is necessary for making a success of the business in almost every irrigated valley is proper cultivation, harvesting and marketing. The demand is not supplied by home growers and there is but little competition.

Good prices are always assured and the product pays a handsome return for the outlay for labor and interest on the land. At this season of the year, when each farm crop is harvested and placed on the side of profit and loss in the farmer's journal, it is well to consider the plans for another year and mark off a part of the farm to be devoted to the culture of beans and peas.

A Financial Crisis.

"My mother-in-law never understands a joke," says a correspondent. "I finish a good story, and she always looks up and asks: 'Well, what did the other man say?' As she can't appreciate wit, I was surprised to receive a letter from her a few weeks after my little boy had swallowed a farthing, in which the last words were: 'Has Ernest got over his financial difficulties yet?'"

An Intelligent Cat.

A motherly-looking cat was calmly sitting on the curb of Beekman street, New York, watching the antics of her four kittens, which were rolling about at play. Suddenly one of them wandered away toward a large paper bag that was fluttering in the wind on the walk. Nosing around the bag he presently espied an opening, into which he crawled. The attention of his fellows was soon directed to the new attraction, and the four kittens quickly found themselves housed in the unusual domicile. The old cat, which kept an eye all the time on the maneuvers of her progeny, walked toward the bag, looked within its interior, and seeing her kittens at rest, picked up the parcel with her teeth, and, walking down the street, disappeared in a hallway with the bag and her tots inclosed.

The Greatest Tobacco Users.

The Austrians consume more tobacco than any other nationality or race on the globe, civilized or savage. Recent investigation by eminent statisticians gives the number of pounds consumed annually by each 100 inhabitants of the different European countries as follows: Spain, 110 pounds; Italy, 128 Great Britain, 138; Russia, 182; Denmark, 224; Norway, 229, and Austria, 273 pounds.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PRESS

(NEW YORK)

FOR 1893.

Has a Larger Daily Circulation than any other Republican Newspaper in America.

DAILY, SUNDAY, WEEKLY.

The Aggressive Republican Journal of the Metropolis.
A NEWSPAPER FOR THE MASSES.

Founded December 1st, 1887.

Circulation Over 125,000 Copies DAILY.

The most remarkable Newspaper Success in New York.

THE PRESS IS A NATIONAL NEWSPAPER.

Cheap news, vulgar sensations and trash find no place in the columns of THE PRESS.

THE PRESS has the brightest Editorial page in New York. It sparkles with points.

THE PRESS SUNDAY EDITION is a splendid twenty page paper, covering every current topic of interest.

THE PRESS WEEKLY EDITION contains all the good things of the Daily and Sunday editions.

As an Advertising Medium,
THE PRESS has no superior in New York.

THE PRESS

Within the reach of all. The best and cheapest Newspaper in America.

Daily and Sunday,	one Year,	$5 00
" "	6 months,	2 50
" "	one month,	45
Daily only,	one year,	3 00
"	four months,	1 00
Sunday,	one Year,	2 00
Weekly,	1 Year,	1 00

Send for THE PRESS Circular.
Samples free. Agents wanted everywhere.
Liberal commissions.
Address,

THE PRESS,
38 Park Row, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TYPE METAL

For Sale at

This Office

THIS PAPER

IS ONLY $2 A YEAR.

Marshall's Gold Nugget.

"Marshall's gold nugget" will be exhibited at the world's fair by California, and it is safe to say that thousands will consider it one of the most interesting of the innumerable objects which will be displayed at the great exposition. This is the identical nugget which Marshall picked up in the American river February 16, 1848, when selecting a site for Sutter's mill, and which constituted the first discovery of gold in California. The nugget is about the size of a lima bean, and, on account of its associations and the almost incalculable wealth and development which have resulted from its finding, is regarded as an almost priceless treasure.

Correctly Defined.

Some pupils were asked by a teacher at a Boston school examination whether they knew the meaning of the word "scandal." One little girl held up her hand, and being told to answer the question, she replied: "Nobody does nothing, and everybody goes telling of it everywhere."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CALIF., November 15, 1892.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following-named settler has filed notice of intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the County Clerk of Mono County, at Bridgeport, California, on TUESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1893, viz: CORD NORST, Pre emption D. S. No. 1356 for the

E. ½ of N. W. ¼, S. W. ¼ of N. W. ¼ and N. E. ¼ of S. W. ¼, Sec. 21, T. 3 N., R. 25 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: James Sinnamon, Anthony Hiatt, L. A. Murphey and M. P. Hays, all of Bridgeport, Mono Co., Cal.

n19-td C. W. CRAIG, Register.

CHRISTMAS TREE,

ON

Saturday Evening, the 25th,

AND A

GRAND BALL

AT

BRYANT'S HALL, BRIDGEPORT,

MONDAY EVENING, THE 26th.

A General invitation is extended.

HOMER E OSBORN,

GENERAL BROKER IN

Merchandise, Fire, Life and Accident Insurance

510 California Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

THE
SUNDAY SUN
$2 00 a Year

Containing more reading matter than any magazine published in America.

Address

THE SUN,
New York.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE
BEST IN THE WORLD.

Its wearing qualities are unsurpassed, actually outlasting two boxes of any other brand. Not affected by heat. GET THE GENUINE.
FOR SALE BY DEALERS GENERALLY.

GO TO
JOE'S BARBER SHOP,
Main Street, west of Joe A. Brown's Store,
BRIDGEPORT.

Where all the HAIR CUTTING known to the profession will be done in style. SHAVING, HONING RAZORS, etc.

JOSEPH SPARKS
au6-tf Proprietor.

IF YOU WANT THE NEWS, TAKE

THE

CHRONICLE-UNION.

Taste and False Teeth.

It does not seem that the presence of false teeth in the mouth would affect the sense of taste, but some persons who have had them say that their power is impaired by their presence, that they cannot taste half as well as they could before they began the use of the plates. It is reasonable that it should be so, for the false palate covers the roof of the mouth and thus deprives the user of a great deal of his tasting surface. At least one-half the tasting is done with the palate, and when this is covered it stands to reason that the faculty of taste must be materially impaired.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

TICKETS
TO
Eastern Cities
ARE SOLD BY THE
Southern Pacific Company.
AT
RENO.

H. L. FIELD, AGENT.

SLEEPING CAR BERTHS secured, and full information regarding Transcontinental Routes furnished on application. By corresponding with MR. FIELD, parties can arrange to join the Semi-Monthly Family Excursions over the Sunset Route.

Orders Sold at Lowest Rates for tickets for passage from Europe and Eastern Cities to any point in the Pacific States and Territories. These Orders, if not used, will be redeemed at the full amount paid therefor.

RICH'D GRAY, Gen. Traffic Manager. T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. Agt.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

RAILROAD LANDS

For Lands in Central and Northern California, Oregon, Nevada and Utah, apply to or address W. H. MILLS, Land Agent, C. P. R. R. SAN FRANCISCO.

For Lands in Southern California, apply to or address JEROME MADDEN, Land Agent, S. P. R. R SAN FRANCISCO.

$10.

FAST TIME
AND
CHEAP FARE.

GELATT'S
BRIDGEPORT LINE.

Carrying the United States Mail.

Leaves GENOA,
(On ARRIVAL of STAGES from CARSON)
MONDAYS,
WEDNESDAYS,
and FRIDAYS,
Connecting at HOLBROOK'S,
on above days, for
TOPAZ, COLEVILLE and BRIDGEPORT.

Leaves BRIDGEPORT at 6 A. M. on
MONDAYS,
WEDNESDAYS
and FRIDAYS for
Coleville, Topaz and Holbrooks,
CONNECTING WITH STAGES FOR
Genoa and Carson.

R. GELATT, Proprietor.

$10.

EASTWALKER RIVER TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

EAST WALKER RIVER WAGON ROAD

are as follows:

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each,	5
Empty teams, half-price.	

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE WAGON ROAD

are as follows:

No deadheads will be permitted to pass on the road.

All tolls will be required to be paid at the time of passing the toll gates, as no credit is given

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack Animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5
Empty teams half-price.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

The following Mining Claims situated in Castle Peak Mining District, Mono County, California, have been Consolidated with the Dunderberg Mining Claim, namely: "Cronise," "Bryant," "Purdy," "Vanderberg," "Clement," and "DeWels;" and the Assessment work required for this year will be done from the Dunderberg Mine, sufficient to hold said claims as required by law.

Dated Bridgeport, October 10, 1892.

o15-1m A. F. BRYANT, Agent.

HOTELS.

ALLEN HOUSE,
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

First-Class In Its Appointments.

Livery and Feed Stable connected with the Hotel.

The patronage of the Public respectfully solicited.

my30-tf LEWIS A. MURPHEY.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL,
Main street,
BODIE.....CAL.
N. W. BOYD,.....Proprietor

THE ABOVE HOTEL WILL BE conducted as first-class in all its Departments.

The Table Cannot Be Excelled.

THE ROOMS ARE FIRST-CLASS,
Being Heated and Kept Scrupulously Clean.
Very Best Attention, as well as the Best Accomodations

HOT SPRINGS' HOTEL,
SAMUEL FALES.....Proprietor
JUNCTION OF THE ANTELOPE AND SONORA WAGON ROADS,
165 miles from Sonora and 80 from Bodie)
MONO COUNTY, CAL.

This well-known and popular Summer Resort is pleasantly situated on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains amid wild and picturesque scenery, which offers superior inducements for tourists. The best of accommodations for families, the rooms being large and airy. For invalids the

STEAM, MUD AND SWIMMING BATHS

The best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars at the Bar.

Good Fishing in Walker River.

Commodious Stabling. my28-tf

BARNETT'S HOTEL,
COLEVILLE, MONO COUNTY, CAL.,
Antelope Wagon Road, 50 miles from Carson City and 51 from Bodie).
D. M. BARNETT.....Proprietor

The hotel is new, commodious and pleasantly situated.

The table is supplied with the best the market affords.

The BAR is supplied with the best of Wines Liquors and Cigars.

Stabling and Blacksmith shop connected with the house. j2-tf

PALACE SALOON.
(Brick Building)
MAIN STREET, BRIDGEPORT, CAL.

FINE WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, ETC.

n7-tf THOMAS FALES.

BRIDGEPORT SALOON.
CORNER OF COURT HOUSE BLOCK AND MAIN STREET,
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

This SALOON has been refitted, and is stocked with he BEST of WINES, LIQUORS and CIGARS;

And will be conducted first-class.

ja2-tf B. L. SIMMONS, Proprietor

PIONEER SALOON,
GURNEY BUILDING—MAIN STREET,
BRIDGEPORT.

Refitted and furnished with the BEST of everything required in a First-Class Saloon

ja2-tf F. M. RICHARDSON.

CAPITOL SALOON,
CORNER OF MAIN AND SINCLAIR STREETS
BRIDGEPORT.

FIRST-CLASS IN ITS APPOINTMENTS,
AND THE BEST AT THE BAR.

RICHARD WHITFORD,
my21-tf Manager.

THE CHRONICLE-UNION

ONLY

THREE DOLLARS A YEAR.

CHRONICLE-UNION.

BRIDGEPORT, DECEMBER 17, 1892.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Personal.

Drs. Keables and Barrhyne came in from Bodie last evening on professional business.

Manager Chas. Dyer, and Superintendent E. T. Pierce, of the Lakeview mine, Lundy, are in town.

Captain W. H. Foley, of Antelope, is in town.

FIRE MATTERS.—Our citizens will be pleased to learn that our Fire Trustees have at last got a move on. They held a meeting at the Postoffice on Monday evening, all present except Trustee Hughes. After a full discussion of methods for extinguishing fires, etc., it was resolved to procure ladders, etc., as a starter. We learn that it is intended to procure ladders from outside the county. They will be very costly, if they could be transported here this Winter, of which we are doubtful. Ladders can be built here, and properly ironed, for use this Winter, if we should be so unfortunate as to have a fire. This matter should have been attended to when the money was first raised, when the roads were good, freights low, and weather good. But better late than never.

ROAD OPEN.—On Sunday last L. A. Murphey, Ed. Murphey, James Anton and D. Smith, with 14 head of horses started in to break the road from Clearwater Station to Bodie, and returned home on Tuesday, having broken the road to the hill this side of Booker Flat, where they found the road open to Bodie, the Bodieites having opened that portion. The stage now makes its regular trips.

TRIPLICATED.—Wash. Brandon on Thursday started to move his house, on the other side of the bridge, to near the old Court House lot, but, before he had gone far, he found he had three houses instead of one, the wings having parted company with the main edifice. Of course Wash did not use any Bible words.

SAD NEWS.—On Thursday evening news was received from B. H. Miller, who was in Illinois, announcing the death of his father and mother by gas. The sad event occurred on the 6th, but no particulars were given. As soon as Ben. reaches the old homestead, he will write full particulars.

SHOULD ASSIST.—If you want to have a creditable Christmas Tree Festival everybody should assist, and not be backward in taking a part. Such entertainments have always been a success in Bridgeport and we hope the coming one will not be an exception.

CLOSE CALL.—Have the young ladies forgotten that Leap Year is fast drawing to a close. Our experience is that they have forgotten about their privilege, or they have no desire to avail themselves of it—the latter, we guess.

CASH.—According to the financial statements filed on the 1st., the following mining companies had cash on hand:

Bodie	$ 5,456 18
Bulwer	8,880 70
Mono	6,772 16
Standard	40,833 75
Syndicate	1 293 97

WINTER COMMENCES.—The almanac Winter commences on Wednesday next, the 21st, the shortest day. We think we have had considerable Winter already, away ahead of the Almanac.

WHO says that we are not having fine weather? It is as fine as silk, although a little cold in the early morning, but there are no worms to be caught, so we need not get up too early.

FAIR DIRECTORS.—The Governor has appointed Finley McIver and Elijah Robinson, of Inyo county, Directors of the 18th District Board of Agriculture.

HAVE you seen the hand-painted card cases, tablets and photograph frames at Bryant's? Just the thing for Christmas presents.

LOTS OF PRESENTS.—Our stores seem to be selling lots of goods suitable for Christmas presents, and the prospect is good for a bountiful harvest on the Tree.

SMASH UP.—On Wednesday the Bodie stage, while turning on the ice at Sweetwater, cramped, threw driver Hamilton out, and the horses ran away and badly demoralized the stage. Hamilton was bruised some on the head. Another wagon made the trip to Fletcher's while the stage was being repaired.

LOW FARE.—See advertisement of Gelatt's Stage Line. Only $10 from Bridgeport to Carson. "Low fares and quick time," is Gelatt's motto.

SETTLE UP.—A. F. Bryant has a request, under "New To-day," for those indebted to him to settle up before the New Year.

CHRISTMAS DINNER at L. A. Murphey's Allen House on Sunday at 5 o'clock.

READ George Stinson & Co's advertisement under "New To-Day."

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS at Joe A. Brown's.

THE YOUNG MEN IN THE POLITICAL ARENA.

Brinton H. Miner one of the ablest and most convincing debaters—Type of the Southern Orator.

[Brooklyn N. Y. Transcript.]

In our last issue we reviewed the work of our home workers, and now we pay a deserved tribute to one who came among us.

Among the most conspicuous of the young speakers who visited us during the campaign, counsellor Brinton H. Miner, of Brooklyn, stands out in bold relief. His long and active work on the stump in Kings County for the Democratic General Committee and the State Committee in the Counties of Suffolk, Queens, and Rockland, in delivering thirty-one speeches, has gained for him many friends and admirers.

Mr. Miner is no new figure in Kings County politics, and is an old campaigner, although he is but 26 years of age. He has been on the stump since 1887. In 1889 he was the Democratic candidate for the Assembly in the 11th District. While he did not win, he made such a reduction in the large Republican majority, that he gained the esteem of the leaders of his party.

In 1889, soon after the election, Mr. Miner went to California, and while there spoke for the Democratic State Committee in the Gubernatorial contest of 1890, in stumping the mining counties of Inyo and Mono, situated in the high Sierras.

His style of oratory is of the old-fashioned school, warm and vigorous; his gestures are good, and his language chaste and pure.

The Far Rockaway Journal, in speaking of the address delivered by Mr. Miner in that town, says:

"Mr. Miner is a young man of such oratorical powers as will be certain to give him a prominent place among speakers of the State. He is thoroughly in earnest and clearly shows that he believes sincerely in what he says. In consequence, the spirit of the demagogue was not found and his words carried conviction with them. His speech had a grand effect. It was full of fact and figure, with bursts of eloquence that not only made his audience applaud, but give vent to vociferous cheers. His reasoning was sound and logical. As a Republican was heard to remark after the meeting was over, "Miner's speech was full of cold facts."

He is a rising man, has worked faithfully for the party's interests, and as an excellent type of a young, able and astute speaker, reflects credit upon it.

May his future efforts be as effective in serving the principles of Democracy, as they have been in the past is our earnest desire. We heartily wish him every success as one of the leading representatives of the young Democracy of the city of Brooklyn.

A report comes from Smith Valley that Joe Lynch, who was shot through the body some weeks ago in a saloon in Wellington by a vaquero named "Tex," and who it was thought would recover, is now in a dangerous condition, with the chances against his recovery, as blood poisoning has set in. If the man dies "Tex" may find himself in a bad box, as there seems to be considerable dissatisfaction among the people of that section because he was not held for the shooting.—Dayton Nev., Times.

PASO ROBLES SPRINGS.—The Southern Pacific Co. has issued a descriptive and beautifully illustrated pamphlet, or souvenir, if we may so call it, of the famous Paso Robles Springs, San Louis Obispo county's great health promoter. Our old friend Dr. Deal, formerly of Bodie, was resident physician at Paso Robles a few years ago, but those visiting the Springs recovered their health so quickly he got disgusted and removed to San Francisco, where he is kept busy.

GOOD WORDS.—On this page we publish an article from the Brooklyn, N. Y., Transcript in regard to the services rendered the Democracy by our young friend Brinton H. Miner, brother of R. S. Miner, of Bridgeport. Brint. is a rising young man, and will make his mark in politics and law.

"TOILETTES".—If our fair friends want to keep up with the fashions they should take "Toilettes", the New Year's number containing 20 pages of fashions, many of them full page. Toilettes Pub. Co., 126 West 23d Street, New York. $1 50 a year.

WE ARE indebted to the Pope Mfg. Co., of Boston, for one of its daily pad Calendars for '93, which has a metallic stand so that it rests on the table at a convenient angle. It is a handy thing to have. Send on 25 cents for one.

Deputy Sheriff Witty, of Tulare, who was instrumental in capturing George Sontag, the train robber, and who was shot by Sontag and Evans, the outlaws, has been presented with $1,000 by the railroad and Express companies.

Walter Barth, the Carson burglar, is supposed to be the murderer of Thomas O'Hare, who worked for Kirman & Rickey in Antelope Valley. The Carson officers are investigating it.

Senator Hill has been offered $25,000 a year to be counsel for the Equitable Life Insurance Company. He will be a fool not to accept it.

More trouble at Samoa, and England, Germany and the United States have ordered ships to go there and straighten affairs.

A Herald of the Infant Year.

Clip the last thirty years or more from the century, and the segment will represent the term of the unbounded popularity of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The opening of the year 1893 will be signalized by the appearance of a fresh Almanac of the Bitters, in which the uses, derivation and action of this world-famous medicine will be lucidly set forth. Everybody should read it. The calendar and astronomical calculations to be found in this brochure are always astonishingly accurate, and the statistics, illustrations, humor and other reading matter rich in interest and full of profit. The Hostetter Company, of Pittsburg, Pa., publish it themselves. They employ more than sixty hands in the mechanical work, and more than eleven months in the year are consumed in its preparation. It can be obtained without cost of all druggists and country dealers, and is printed in English, German, French, Welsh, Norwegian, Swedish, Holland, Bohemian and Spanish.

LIFE.

Born of love and hope, of ecstacy and pain, of agony and fear, of tears and joy—dowered with the wealth of two united hearts—held in happy arms, with life's drifted front, blue-veined and fair, where perfect peace finds perfect form—rocked with willing feet and wooed to shadowy shores of sleep by siren mother singing soft and low-looking with wonder's wide and startled eyes at common things of life and day—taught by want and wish and contact with the things that touch the dimpled flesh of babes—lured by light and flame and charmed by color's wondrous robes—learning the use of hands and feet, and by the love of mimicry beguiled to utter speech—releasing prisoned thoughts from crabbed and curious marks on soiled and tattered leaves—puzzling the brain with crooked numbers and their changing, tangled worth—and so through years of alternating day and night, until the captive grows familiar with the chains and walls and limitations of a life.

And time runs on in sun and shade, until the one of all the world is wooed and won, and all the lore of love is taught and learned again. Again a home is built with the fair chamber wherein faint dreams, like cool and shadowy vales, divide the billowy hours of love. Again the miracle of birth—the pain and joy, the kiss of welcome and the cradle song drowning the drowsy prattle of a babe.

And then the sense of obligation and wrong pity for those who toil and weep—tears for the imprisoned and despised—love for the generous dead and in the heart the rapture of a high resolve.

And then ambition with its use of self and place and power, longing to put upon its breast distinction's worthless badge.—Then keener thoughts of men, and eyes that see behind the smiling mask of chaff—flattered no more by the obsequious cringe of gain and greed—knowing the uselessness of hoarded gold—of honor bought from those who charge the usury of self-respect—of power that only bends a coward's knees and forces from the lips of fear the lies of praise. Knowing at least the unstudied gesture of esteem, the reverent eyes made rich with honest thought; and holding high, above all other things high as hope's great throbbing star above the darkness of the dead, the love of wife, child and friend.

Then locks of gray, and growing love of other days and half remembered things—then holding withered hands of those who first held his, while over dim and loving eyes death softly presses down the lids of rest.

And so, locking in marriage vows his children's hands and crossing others on the breasts of peace, with daughters' babe upon his knees, the white hair mingles with gold, he journeys on from day to day to that horizon where the dusk is waiting for the night. At last, sitting by the holy hearth of home as evenings' embers change from red to gray, he falls asleep in the arms of her he worshiped and adored, feeling upon his pallid lips love's last and holiest kiss.—Robert G. Ingersoll.

Apples as Medicine.

Chemically the apple is composed of vegetable fiber, albumen, sugar, gum, chlorophyl, malic acid, gallic acid, lime and much water. Furthermore, the German analysts say that the apple contains a larger percentage of phosphorous than any other fruit or vegetable. The phosphorous is admirably adapted for renewing the essential nervous matter, lecithin, of the brain and spinal cord. It is, perhaps, for the same reason, rudely understood that old Scandinavian traditions represent the apple the food of the gods, who, when they felt themselves to be growing feeble and infirm, resorted to this fruit for renewing their powers of mind and body. Also, the acids of the apple are of singular use for men of sedentary habits, whose livers are sluggish in action, those acids serving to eliminate from the body noxious matters, which, if retained, would make the brain heavy and dull, or bring about jaundice or skin eruptions and other allied troubles.

Some such an experience must have led to our custom of taking apple sauce with roast pork, rich goose, and like dishes. The malic acid of ripe apples, either raw or cooked, will neutralize any excess of chalky matter engendered by eating too much meat. It is also the fact that such fresh fruits as the apple, the pear, and the plum, when taken ripe and without sugar, diminish acidity in the stomach, rather than provoke it. Their vegetable sauces and juices are converted into alkaline carbonates, which tend to counteract acidity.—Southern Clinic.

At Pasadena the California Press Association elected officers as follows: President, Allen B. Lemmon, of Santa Rosa; Vice President, Charles Gardner, of Pasadena; Secretary, Charles F. Montgomery, of Antioch. These are good selections.

A New Jersey Judge has immortalized himself by ruling that when a young man and woman kiss each other or walk arm in arm in public it shall be taken as an admission that they are engaged to be married.

THE

CHRONICLE-UNION

IS THE

PIONEER JOURNAL

OF THE EASTERN SLOPE OF THE

SIERRA NEVADA MOUNTAINS,

IN CALIFORNIA.

LEGAL.

Taxes. 1892. Taxes.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A CERTIFIED COPY OF THE ASSESSMENT BOOK of the County of Mono, State of California; for real estate, and personal property, for the year 1892, has this day been received by me; that the State and County Taxes, for said year are now due and payable at the office of the undersigned at the Court House, in Bridgeport, Mono County, California.

Notice is also hereby given, in accordance with the requirments of the Political Code, section 3746, "That the taxes on all personal property secured by real property and one-half of the taxes on all real property will be due and payable on the first Monday in October, and will be delinquent on the last Monday in November next thereafter, at 6 o'clock P. M., and that unless paid prior thereto 15 per cent will be added to the amount thereof, and that if said one-half be not paid before the last Monday in April next at 6 o'clock P. M., an additional 5 per cent will be added thereto.

"That the remaining one-half of the taxes on all real property will be payable on and after the first Monday in January next, and will be delinquent on the last Monday in April next thereafter, at 6 o'clock P. M. and that unless paid prior thereto 5 per cent. will be added to the amount thereof.

"THAT ALL TAXES MAY BE PAID AT THE TIME THE FIRST INSTALLMENT AS THEREIN PROVIDED IS DUE AND PAYABLE."

☞ Taxes are payable in United States Gold Coin. Checks will be first cashed before amount is credited or receipt given.

Dated Bridgeport, October, 3d, 1892.

M. J. CODY, Tax Collector
of Mono County, Cal.

o8

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

H. M. EDDY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND
DISTRICT ATTORNEY,

BRIDGEPORT, MONOCO., CAL.

Will practice in all the Courts of the States of California.
Land, Mining, and Water Rights, a specialty.
OFFICE—Court House. ja86

CHARLES L. HAYES,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

NOTARY PUBLIC.

BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

FRANK P. WILLARD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BODIE, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

☞ Water Rights, Land and Mining Litigation a specialty. d7-3m

W. O. PARKER, Bridgeport, Cal. P. W. BENNETT, Stockton, Cal.

BENNETT & PARKER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA. je13-tf

R. S. MINER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Bridgeport, Mono County, Cal

Will practice in all the Courts of California and Nevada. Mining litigation will receive special attention. je14-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

P. G. HUGHES,

BLACKSMITH AND WAGON MAKER,

BRIDGEPORT, CAL.

HORSE AND OX SHOEING.

AND GENERAL JOBBING

R. A. LEALE,

MANUFACTURER OF

Sarsaparilla and Iron Sarsaparilla,
Ginger Ale,
Soda Water
Etc.

BODIE, CAL.

W. A. R. LOOSE,

ASSAYER AND

METALLURGIST.

BODIE, CALIFORNIA.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A FRESH AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST OF GOODS AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

D. HAYS & BRO.

CHEAP CASH STORE

AT THE

POSTOFFICE BUILDING,

BRIDGEPORT.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GOODS REDUCED TO BEDROCK PRICES.

A. F. BRYANT.

JOE A. BROWN,

General Merchandise,

Main Street, Bridgeport.

Choice Family Groceries,

Fancy and Toilet Articles,

Candies and Nuts

Yankee Notions,

Powder, Shot, Caps and Cartridges,

Stationery, etc., etc.

FASHION IN FUEL.

Driftwood the Proper Thing at Present.

It Is Gathered Along the Seashore and Shipped to the City, Where It Commands a Fashionable Price.

An elderly person in a pea-jacket, with frizzy whiskers and a smell of stale seaweed about him, was observed on the beach at Asbury Park the other day gathering driftwood. As fast as he secured an armful of such flotsam and jetsam he would carry it to the roadway on the other side of the board walk and deposit it in a small wagon that was attached to a cadaverous-looking horse. Within less than an hour he had a fair load, and a Washington Star correspondent ventured to congratulate him on getting his firewood so easily and cheaply.

"Laying in your winter's supply?" he remarked; interrogatively.

"Naw, I aint," replied the man in the pea jacket.

"Only some stuff for the kitchen fire?"

"Nixy."

"You burn it, don't you?"

"Not much I don't."

"Isn't it good to burn?"

"Betcher."

"What do you gather it for, then?"

"Firewood."

"But you say that you do not burn it?"

"Nope."

"Why not?"

"Because I ain't no millionaire."

"You sell it, perhaps?"

"Betcher."

"Who buys it?"

"Rich folks."

"Where?"

"Up in Noo Yawk."

"Why should they purchase it?"

"Young feller," responded the person in the pea jacket, removing an extra-sized chew of tobacco from his mouth. "I ain't got time to stand here all day answerin' questions. Anybody that's got sense oughter know that driftwood is worth money nowadays. City folks that kin afford the luxury burn it in their fireplaces. It's the fashion at present, because when it burns it makes flames of all sorts of colors, sich as green an' blue an' yaller an' red. It looks pooty and so it fetches a high price. What I collect along the beach I sell to a woodyard here and it is shipped to Noo Yawk. Ordinary firewood is good enough fer me."

Much of the stuff that is sold as driftwood is not such in reality, being merely soaked in sulphate of copper and other metallic salts, which in burning produce vari-colored flames.

Any thoughtful person who takes notice of the driftwood along the beaches cannot but be astonished at the enormous quantities of it that are thrown up by the waves, particularly during and after big storms. It seems beyond imagining where all of it comes from. But it must be remembered that the oceans are vast; that the craft sailing upon them are innumerable, and that whatever is set afloat finds its way eventually to the shore. At the same time only a small fraction of such material is actual wreckage from lost or damaged vessels. Much of it represents the debris of rotted piles which have been destroyed by the teredo. The bulkheads erected to resist the advance of the breakers are continually being washed away, thus adding a large contribution. Wherever there is wood under the water it is attacked and quickly disintegrated by the destructive agencies, among which the teredo is chief. Thus people who live by the sea need rarely patronize the wood dealer for fuel.

AN INDIAN TRADITION.

The Old Legend of the "Standing Rock" of North Dakota.

The Indian agency of Standing Rock, located eleven miles north of the line which divides the two Dakotas, takes its name from a remarkable natural formation—a lone rock which stands in such a manner as to bear a strong resemblance to a human being. It is even said that a faint stretch of the imagination gives the stone the outlines of a woman with a pappoose in her arms. According to Indian tradition, in ages long past a young "buck," with his wife and baby, was journeying through that region. At what is now "Standing Rock" they met a company of Indians going south. For several days they feasted and danced together, until finally the time came for separating. The young married "buck" and wife were on the way to visit some of their people on the lakes lying to the north, and when the main company started off south he resolved to accompany them, leaving the heartbroken squaw and baby to continue the journey alone, he having fallen violently in love with one of the young women of the party. The wife pleaded with tears and heartrending shrieks for the possession of her lawful lord, but, with true Indian stoicism, he rode off with the new-found flame. Finally the grief-stricken woman asked the Great Spirit to turn her to stone rather than let her live and carry her great weight of sorrow. Since that moment she has stood upon the plain, a monument to man's infidelity.

Explosive Celluloid.

As the mail train was running between Pierrefitte and Villiers recently, says a Paris letter, the clerks in the postal van for Cologne were startled by the noise of an explosion, and discovered that a parcel addressed to Berlin was in flames and threatening to set fire to the other contents of the sorting tender. The box was therefore thrown out of the window on to the line and a telegram sent to the nearest station-master to look out for it. On being recovered it was found to consist of a cardboard box, which was completely carbonized and the contents of which had entirely disappeared. It was dispatched to Berlin by a manufacturer of combs, and is supposed to have contained articles made of celluloid, which, being placed at the top of the van near the lamp, became heated and caused the explosion.

VANISHED LAKE AGASSIZ.

Winnipeg Is Only the Modern Remnant of a Great Sea.

If you look at a map of the Dominion of Canada, says the Youth's Companion, you will see near the center of its southern border the fertile province of Manitoba, containing the greater part of Lake Winnipeg, and embracing a vast extent of rich prairie land, whose abundant harvests and bountiful pastures have won for the province a world-wide fame, notwithstanding the long, cold winter that it has to endure.

Geology has an interesting story to tell of the former condition of Manitoba, and of the origin of its productive soil. A great lake, exceeding in extent the whole chain of what we now call the great lakes, once existed there, and to this vanished lake, which no man ever saw though the evidences of its former existence are plentiful enough, the name of Agassiz has been given.

The present Lake Winnipeg is only the shrunken and dwindled remnant of the great body of water whose ooze bed has now been turned into thousands of harvest fields.

But perhaps the most interesting thing about Lake Agassiz is that it was formed, so to speak, by a tremendous dam of ice which shut it in on its southern side. This was near the close of the so-called glacial period, when the great sheet of ice that had covered more than half of North America was beginning to dissolve and retreat.

As the glacial ice melted away, and the bed of the lake slowly rose with the diminished pressure, the waters of Lake Agassiz were gradually drained off, leaving only the Winnipeg of today, the basin of the Red river of the north, and the broad prairies of Manitoba as tokens of its former existence, and evidence of its vast extent.

COULD GIVE ADVICE.

An Illustration of One of the Queer Ways of the World.

It was a drizzly, dirty, disagreeable day, when everything was unpleasant to the sight and touch. On Clark street a man who had attempted to drive his team attached to a big load of coal into an alley had stalled his horses, and was vainly endeavoring to make them start the load again. But the pavement was muddy and slippery, and the faithful beasts, although they earnestly tried, could not quite start the load forward. A crowd of men had collected and were watching the animals struggle. Presently, says the Chicago Tribune, a man wearing a silk hat, fine clothes and kid gloves spoke up:

"Gentlemen, how many times have horses helped you out of a tight place? What is there that the noble horse, man's most faithful friend, would not do for his master? It seems to me that it is only common gratitude to remember past kindness. 'One good turn deserves another.' Supposing we catch hold here and give this wagon a boost and thus help those who have helped us."

The appeal was successful, for in an instant a dozen willing hands laid hold of the muddy wheels and the next moment the load was on its way to its destination. Then the men who had so kindly assisted looked at their hands covered with mud and then they looked about to receive a word of commendation from the cohelper who had suggested the work. But he was half way up the block and his gloves were not a bit soiled, for he had not lifted a pound. That is the way of the world. The man who does the talking ought not to be expected to do anything else.

For the Control of Husbands.

Berlin is amused by revelations concerning a society of married women of the upper class in that city. The society's constitution and records were communicated to an editor by a male victim of its method. The society is called "The Association of Married Women for the Control of Husbands." The aim of the society is to enable members to prevent their husbands from going on sprees or associating with women of doubtful character. The society employs detectives, who, upon the complaint of a member against her husband, are sent out to watch the suspected man at night, and eventually decoy the apprehended offender into a meeting of the association. At this meeting the husband is informed of the proof at hand against him, and he is threatened with exposure in case he does not promise to reform. All but one of the men arraigned by the society in the last year found it expedient to accept the reprimand and reform without uttering a protest. The one who refused to submit to the society's discipline betrayed its secrets to the newspapers.

Mistresses of the White House.

There are now living but four ladies who have presided over the white house during former administrations. These are Mrs. Grant, who is living quietly in New York; Mrs. Garfield, who is enjoying in Ohio the income from the sum subscribed by the admirers of her husband after his death eleven years ago; Mrs. Harriett Lane Johnston, who is quietly closing a life full of happiness and honor at her residence in Baltimore, and Mrs. Grover Cleveland, who enjoys the distinction of being the youngest mistress of the white house and being the only bride of a president wedded there. Small as is the number of the living wives of our ex-presidents they are just double the number of living ex-presidents, who number but two.

A Bald Eagle Takes Passage.

A steamer which arrived in New York the other day had on board a great bald eagle which alighted in the vessel's rigging more than one hundred miles at sea, after a westerly storm. The bird measures nine feet from tip to tip, and its talons are fully six inches in length. Though it was completely exhausted when it settled on the ship, it made a savage fight with the sailors who undertook to capture it, striking one of them a tremendous blow with its wings, and biting him through his heavy clothing and flesh to the bone. The bird will be carried to Sweden and put into a museum.

AN AUTUMN SPORT.

Now Is the Time to Gather the Ripening Fruits of the Forest.

The nutting season is now at its height. The chestnuts are bursting their shells, the butternuts have been ripe for some time, and the hickory nuts are ready to be harvested. American housekeepers do not make as much use of nuts in cookery as do the French or the English. The Italain and French chestnut, which is cultivated for cookery and is imported into our markets by French chefs, is a much larger nut than our native chestnut, but it is not so sweet or well-flavored. In Italy, Spain, and some parts of France the cultivated chestnut is a staple article of food, according to the New York Tribune. It is shelled and stewed in cream as a vegetable. It is made into a puree for a sauce for stuffing fowls and turkeys and is even used as the foundation for a thick cream soup. Contrary to the popular notion, our chestnut is one of the most wholesome nuts that grow, possessing less oil than any other native nut. It is too small to be used in the same way as the European chestnut, as it would take too much time to shell these little nuts for cooking. It could, however, undoubtedly be improved by cultivation, and it is strange that no experiment for the purpose has been undertaken, as the large chestnut would add variety to our market supplies. The imported chestnuts are to be found only in city markets and at a comparatively high price. In boiling chestnuts considerably more salt should be added to the water than is allowed to ordinary vegetables. If a little slit is cut in the shell when they are to be roasted they will cook quicker and will not pop about.

The butternut, which ripens in September, is one of the richest and oiliest nuts we have, and is the only one in this country which is closely allied to the true walnut. It is of no especial value in cooking, as the excessive amount of oil in it gives it a rank flavor which is not agreeable to everyone. It is used in maple candies and when green and soft, in June, it makes an excellent pickle and catsup, closely resembling the walnut pickle and catsup of the English housewife. The hickorynut, our American substitute for the walnut, is a delightful nut, and it may be successfully substituted for English walnuts in almost any recipe. Chopped fine and pounded to a paste, a pint of these nuts makes a good addition to a quart of ice cream. They should be added just before the cream is frozen. In any cake or icing where cocoanut is used walnut meat chopped fine and pounded to a paste may be substituted. This makes a hickorynut cake. The nuts have so much and such a good, wholesome flavor of their own that it is a mistake to add orange juice or any other flavoring, as you do in making cocoanut cake. Of course, such a cake or icing made of hickorynuts is brown rather than white, not only because of the color of the nut, but because of the color of the skin, which cannot be removed.

Among the best cookies we have are hickorynut jumbles. These are made of a pound of sugar and half a pound of butter beaten to a cream, with a pint of hickorynut meats, chopped fine and pounded to a paste. Add two eggs and sifted flour enough to make the mixture so stiff that it can be rolled out. Roll it out as thin as a wafer, and cut it in round or oblong cookies. Sprinkle each one with a little granulated sugar, and cook them in a moderately quick oven.

BEING AN EMPRESS.

Some of the Duties of the Kaiserin of Germany.

What is the use of being an empress? The consort of the German emperor rises at five o'clock in the morning, and has accomplished half a day's work before half the women who are not queens are out of bed, says the Youth's Companion.

No wife of the present cycle is supposed to look after her husband's linen. She is too busy with studying Browning and political economy. But the faithful kaiserin has personal charge of the linen belonging to her royal spouse, and the honor of sewing on a button or putting a few stitches in an imperial sock is one rarely coveted by the maid of honor.

When one remembers that the august personage travels with twenty-two tin cases containing his wearing apparel, cocked hats, helmets and uniforms, and reflects upon the amount of linen required, it may be inferred that this care of the linen is no easy task.

One servant has charge of the headgear, another menial of the boots, the wife of the royal shirts. And what is this empress of Germany doing just now, when the average wife has sent her children to their grandmother or has sent them in charge of maids while she dances from one delight to another?

The empress is at Felixstowe with her five boys, teaching them, or at least all of them that can navigate, the noble art of swimming, at which she is an expert. This gracious lady is not exactly beautiful, being a little overstout, but she has one rare charm—the most beautiful arms in the world. At least, that is what the emperor says.

The Poet Laureate.

"The Queen," says Labouchere in Truth, "will herself appoint to the office of poet laureate, it being a place in her own gift. The poet laureate is really a member of the household, his office being in the department of the lord chamberlain. Lord Tennyson was regularly invited every May to the full-dress dinners which the lord chamberlain always gave to celebrate the queen's birthday, but during his forty-two years of office he never once attended the birthday banquet." In speaking of the candidates Labouchere continues: "Of those now warbling I prefer Sir Edwin Arnold. I can understand him; most of the others give me a headache when I try to do so, and if at length I do succeed I generally find that the result is not worth the effort. As a poet, however, probably Swinburne stands higher."

A POOR FOLKS' GARDEN.

California's Wonderful Plant Life Is Least Appreciated Right at Home.

California astonished the botanical world long before it began to play any part in politics or business. The Century. Nee, the botanist, was at San Diego and Monterey a hundred years ago, and his collections are still to be seen at Madrid. Dr. Menzies, whose portfolios are partly at Kew, partly at the British museum, spent several seasons on the coast a few years after Nee. David Douglas, one of the most devoted and successful of botanical explorers, reached the Pacific coast in 1815. Nuttall sent his herbarium to Harvard university. Pickering, Hartweg, Coulter, and others were early in the field. None of them were more typical investigators than the late Dr. C. C. Perry, who first crossed the country with the Mexican boundary commission. At intervals, for forty years after, he was a familiar figure to hunters, prospectors, mountaineers, and all sorts of outdoor people from the Arizona deserts to the Siskiyou pine forests.

So early were collectors in the region, and so universal was the interest felt in Europe over the new plants of the Pacific coast, that many trees of sequoias and other superb conifers were planted in the parks of England, France and Italy long before the discovery of gold. Wealthy Californians, as early as 1855, visiting Europe, were surprised to find how popular were the brilliant annuals, flowering shrubs, vines, and trees of their own state. Returning, they often urged neighbors to cultivate more of the native plants, but with little effect. In Alameda county, a plain, uneducated Englishwoman of Lancashire yeoman stock was one of the first persons in all California to make a home garden of wild flowers from field and hill. I remember in my boyhood the passionate devotion that she showed to this pursuit.

"It do be the best land the sun ever shone on," she declared, "for poor folk to have a garden."

BY RAIL TO JERUSALEM.

The Whistle of the Locomotive Now Heard in the Holy City.

The first locomotive from Jaffa has arrived at Jerusalem, says the London News. In this event we have a new and ample text for the preachers. The associations of the Holy city and its contact with the railway system are something incongruous to contemplate. It will be sufficient to excite the wrath of Mr. Ruskin, as it must appear to him to be a greater sacrilege than that of the British tourist shooting on Mount Sinai. Letters received from Jerusalem by the Palestine exploration fund, dated on the 22d ult., announce that the locomotive had reached the city the previous day. Trains are not yet running, but the rails have been laid down all along the line, and our Paris correspondent says that the line, which is being made by a French company, will be opened on the 20th of this month. The terminus is unfinished; it will be on the west of the road to Bethlehem, not far from the south end of the Montefiore almshouses. The Wadi Rababeh, perhaps better known as the valley of Hinnom, will separate the railway station from the town, and it will thus be about half a mile from the Jaffa gate. Luckily, the temple site, with Gethsemane and the Mount of Olives, is on the opposite side of the town, and will not be much disturbed by the noise of the railway. It may be mentioned that the Wadi Rababeh means "the valley of the lute." The Arabs will now have to call it—if Arabic words can be found for the sentence—"The Wadi of the Railway Whistle."

CHANCES FOR COLORED FOLKS.

Advantages for Them by Settling in the City of Omaha.

The colored people seem to have been absorbed successfully in the population of Omaha, where they find opportunities often denied them elsewhere. There are 6,000 of them in that city. The children attend the public schools, and no discrimination is made against them. In professional and business pursuits negroes are found everywhere, and they prosper. In Omaha, according to the Chicago Tribune, there are three lawyers of this race, two physicians, and one editor. The compositors on the editor's paper are of both sexes, and, of course, colored. There are three negroes on the police force, and many of them in the municipal offices. James S. Bryan is stenographer and secretary in the controller's office; A. W. Parker is an inspector of seals, weights and measures; A. Brown is a clerk in the office of the register of deeds, and so on. Many of the mail-carriers are negroes. The candidate for city council in the Third ward is colored. The property of the colored people is valued at $700,000. The wealthiest is a woman, who is said to be worth $60,000. There are other fortunes of $50,000 and $40,000. The Omaha negroes do not take kindly to labor organizations as a rule, but they are fond of forming social clubs and there are several masonic lodges among them. The patriarch of the colony, it might be mentioned, is Father Washington, who is supposed to be 108 years old.

A Substitute for Diamond Dust.

The name of carborundum has recently been given to a peculiar manufactured substance intended, on account of the peculiar properties which characterize it when thus used, to take the place of diamond dust and bort in the abrasion of hard substances. Singular to say, the product is in character wholly unlike the substances from which it is derived—that is, in composition it is almost pure carbon, in construction crystalline, and in hardness it is ten, on Mohr's scale. In view of these qualities, it is, to all intents and purposes, manufactured diamond powder, though in color it is slightly darker. Under the microscope many of the crystals appear of a dark green, some are yellow, while others still are blue, and some completely colorless. The cost of this material is said to be very moderate.

CHRONICLE-UNION.

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